

# Improved Dialogue Features in Web Surveys?

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## Structure of this presentation

- Research questions
- Test design
- Highlights from experiment and cognitive interviews
- Implications for further testing

## Research questions

- How do the respondents use the offered instruction facilities?
- How do the respondents perceive the offered instruction facilities?
- How do the offered instruction facilities affect the reporting accuracy?

## Test design

Version 1	Version 2	Version 3
Written instruction only	Calculator with video instruction	Instructions behind links
Self-reported Sick leave	Self-reported Sick leave	LFS
Blue-Ets	Blue-Ets	DCSS
Business survey	Business survey	Social survey
Experiment (and eye tracking)	Experiment (and eye tracking)	Cognitive interviews (and eye tracking)
N=25	N=25	N=6
Vignettes	Vignettes	“True” Reporting

In all versions we used retrospective follow-up

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## Version 1 – written instruction only

**3.4 How many man-days did these self-reported sick leaves add up to?** ?

First, enter figures for full-time employees. Then use the Man-day Calculator to calculate and add man-days for part-time employees.

<input type="text"/>	Number of man-days among women
<input type="text"/>	Number of man-days among men
<input type="text" value="0,0"/>	Total

Please enter total amount of man days that voids due to self-reported sick leave. Man-days is calculated by starting with number of self reported sick leave days and correcting for position size in cases of part-time employees. (If the position size varies for some employees, one can use an estimate for mean position size) For full-time employees, will number of self-reported sick leave days and man-days be the same.

The formula for sick leave man-days is as follows:

Number of self-reported sick leave days \* position size = self-reported sick leave man-days

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## Version 2 – calculator and video instruction

### 3.4 How many man-days did these self-reported sick leaves add up to?

First, enter figures for full-time employees. Then use the Man-day Calculator to calculate and add man-days for part-time employees.

<input type="text"/>	Number of man-days among women
<input type="text"/>	Number of man-days among men
<input type="text" value="0,0"/>	Total

#### Man-day Calculator for part-time employees

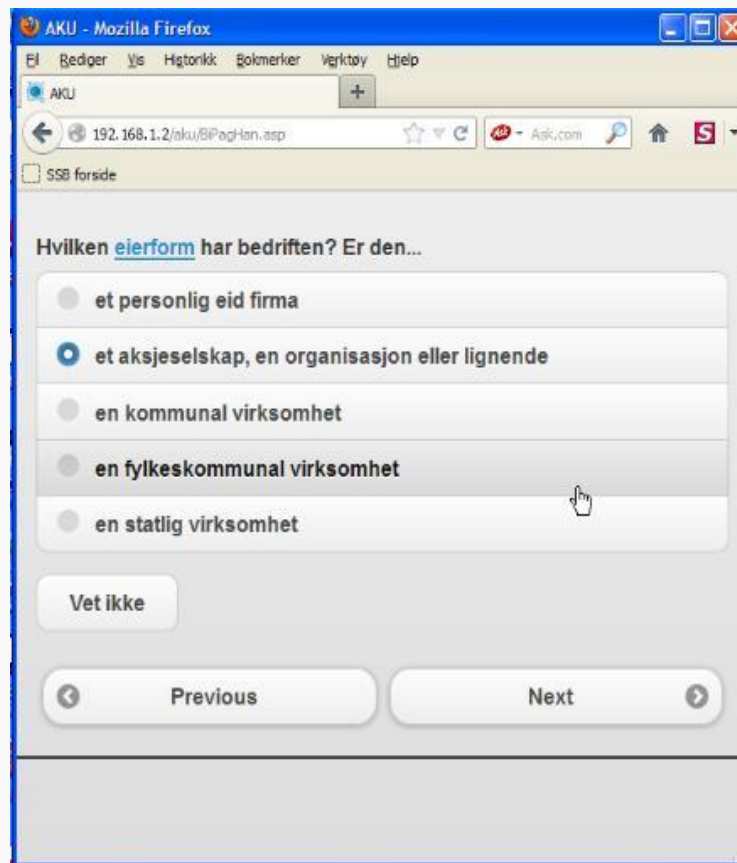
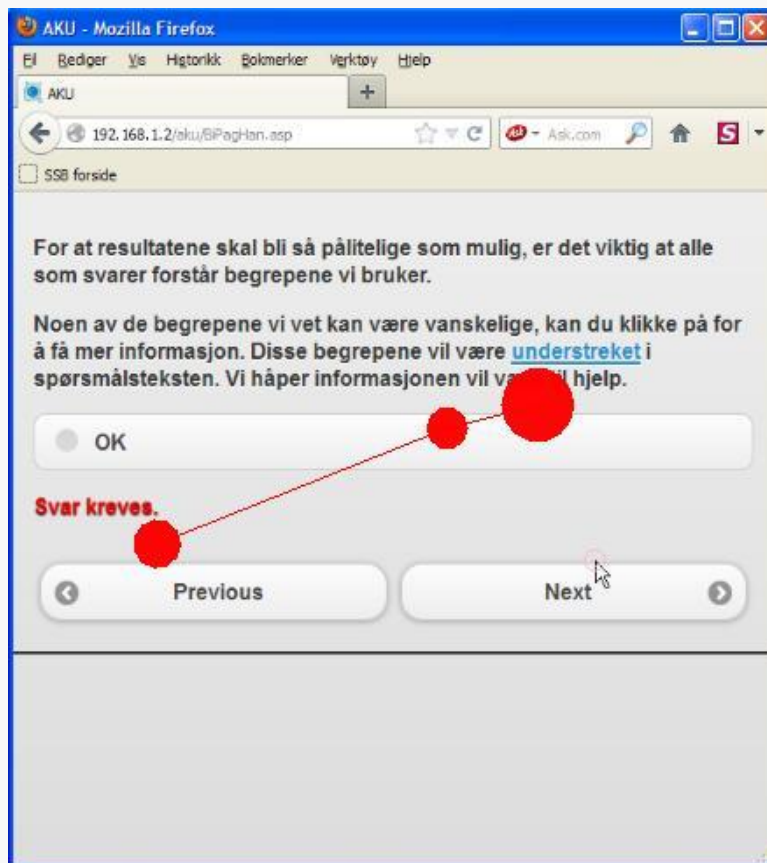
[Video instruction](#)

Number of sick leave days	<input type="text"/>	* percent	<input type="text"/>	= Man-days	<input type="text" value="0,0"/>
		* hours per day	<input type="text"/>		
		* hours per week	<input type="text"/>		
		* fraction	<input type="text"/>		
				<input type="button" value="Add women"/>	
				<input type="button" value="Add men"/>	

- Enter the number of sick leave days
- Enter the percent of a full-time position, hours per day, hours per week, or the fraction of a full-time position, depending on the type of working arrangement
- Click on [Add women] or [Add men] to update the Man-day table

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## Version 3 – instructions in links



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## How do the respondents use the offered instruction facilities?



Version 1 (written instruction): 48 % self initiated use of written instruction



Version 2 (audio visual instruction): 22 % self initiated use of video instruction

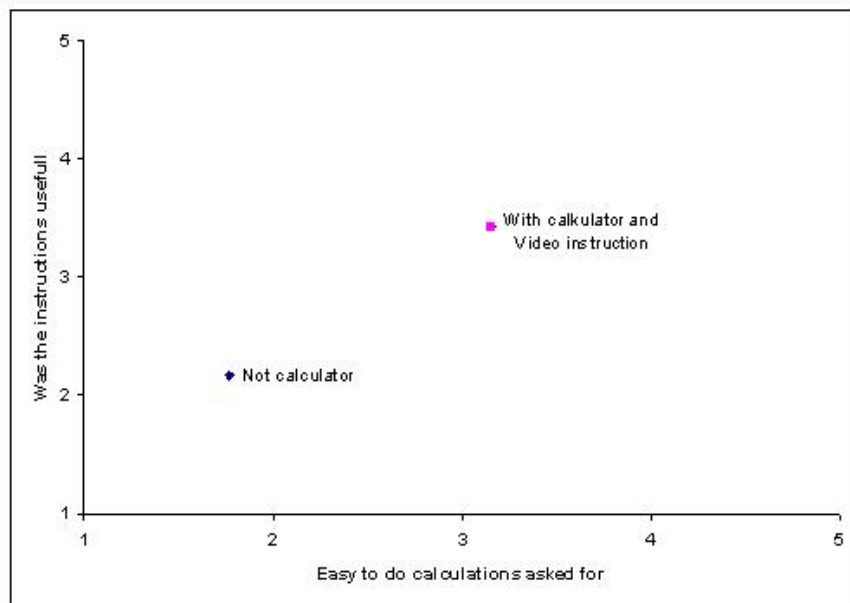


Version 3 (instruction in links): 0 % self initiated use of instructions in links



# How do the respondents perceive the offered instruction facilities?

## Version 1 and 2



## Version 3

Mismatch between the way clarifying information is offered and respondents' expectations?

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## How do the offered instruction facilities affect the reporting accuracy?

Version 1 (written instruction): Accuracy rate = 0.78

Version 2 (video instruction): Accuracy rate = 0.86

Version 3 (instructions in links): N/A

## Implications for further testing

- Questions should be written using well understood terms and concepts
- If/when instructions really are necessary, we have to look for ways of making it more visible and attractive
- Studies represented underlines the importance of incorporating instructions in the question wording

## Literature

- Conrad, F. G., M. F. Schober and T. Coiner (2007) **“Bringing Features of Human Dialogue to Web Surveys”**, in *Applied Cognitive Psychology*. 21: 165-187. Published online in Wiley InterScience ([www.interscience.wiley.com](http://www.interscience.wiley.com)) DOI: 10.1002/acp.1335
- Gulløy, E., Lund, K. and Gravem, D. F. (2012) *Sluttrapport AKU effektivisering (Final Report for LFS Pre-Project – available in Norwegian only)*. Internal documents 25/2012: Statistics Norway: Oslo
- Lund, K., (2013) **“Improved dialogue features in web surveys”**. Paper prepared for the Quest Workshop in Washington D.C. 9th-11th of April, 2013. Soon to be published online (<http://wwwn.cdc.gov/qbank/Quest/Quest.aspx>)
- Lund, K., Haraldsen, G., Kleven, Ø. and Berglund, F. (2013) **“Ch.9. The Usability of Web Functionality”** in *Comparative report on integration of case study results related to reduction of response burden and motivation of businesses for accurate reporting*. Soon to be published online ([www.blue-est.eu](http://www.blue-est.eu))

# Thank you for your attention!

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